

Translation into English: [Chapter 2 - Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity](#)

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

“*On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works*” - Text Version 2.1 - June 2004  
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## **A: Ether / Error No. 6**

### **The positive result of the 1913 Sagnac experiment (obtained with a rotating interferometer) and its implications are denied in the STR interpretations**

*Sagnac measured running-time differences in 1913. With this, the claim of a null result for the MME, which had never existed in any case, was refuted. The same, by the way, can be said of the subsequent running-time measurements made up to Dayton C. Miller in 1927. With the result obtained by Sagnac, the basis of the theory propagated by the world of relativity was already destroyed in 1913.*

There are various interpretations as to the causes of the running-time differences. The interpretation of the relativists concentrates on presenting the ether as something old-fashioned and out of date. As though Sagnac had proven the ether. The truth is that neither Michelson/Morley nor the subsequent experimenters could say anything about the characteristic properties of the ether. The physical findings in all interferometer experiments relate solely to the running-time difference of electromagnetic radiation (light) on different paths in different directions. All the experiments are concerned with differences relating to the direction of motion of the earth, which the experiments are set up to examine. - Michelson/Morley turned their interferometer through 90 degrees, Sagnac allowed the interferometer to rotate continuously, and D. C. Miller built his interferometer as a fixed facility on the surface of the earth and used the rotation of the earth as his rotational component. Michelson/Morley and D. C. Miller had to additionally observe the effect of the motion of the earth on its orbit around the sun.

For the relativists, the result obtained by Sagnac is a catastrophe. If, after all, the supposed null result obtained by Michelson/Morley was proof for the relativists of the correctness of the theory, the subsequent, clear proof of running-time differences must logically have amounted to a disproof of their theory. There is no alternative to this conclusion, not even concealment.

Sagnac, Georges: L'éther lumineux démontré par l'effet du vent relatif d'éther dans un interféromètre en rotation uniforme. In: Académie des Sciences. Paris. Comptes rendus. 157. 1913, pp 708-710. Contd. pp 1410-1413: Sur la preuve de la réalité de l'éther lumineux par l'expérience de l'interférographe tournant. - Engl. translation in: The Einstein myth and the Ives papers. 1979, pp 247-252: The luminiferous ether demonstrated by the effect of the relative motion of the ether in an interferometer in uniform rotation.